

HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

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HAZEL GREEN, - KENTUCKY.

CURRENT TOPICS.

KANSAS has eleven unorganized counties. PRINCE LEOPOLD and suite are on their way home to Europe.

THE fund for Mrs. Logan's benefit has been closed at \$67,000.

COLUMBUS, Neb., is to have street railways and a motor line.

A box car, complete, was built in four hours at Anniston, Ala.

THE American refugees in Canada are talking of forming a club.

THE late Justice Woods' estate is valued at from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

A BRIDGE is to be built across the Missouri river at Sioux City, Ia.

FINDLAY's maximum daily gas yield would equal 2,500 tons of coal.

INVITATIONS keep coming to the President to visit various portions of the country.

THE proposed monument to General Lee at Richmond, Va., will not be begun until fall.

THE New York Legislature has declared everlasting hostility to the English sparrow.

A PRETTY town named Gladstone has been founded in the San Gabriel valley, California.

NO LESS than 25,000 persons ascended the Washington Monument during the year ending April 1.

THERE is a village in Wales with a name containing seventy-two letters and twenty-two syllables.

KANSAS will send 25,000 veterans to the National encampment which is to be held in St. Louis in September.

ASTRONOMERS are discovering a good many of those celestial tramps otherwise known as comets, this year.

IN one of the French schools there is a natural magnet which is said to be capable of lifting four times its weight.

AT a recent type-writing contest in New York Miss M. C. Grant wrote 384 words in four minutes and forty-two seconds.

FROM one tree recently felled at Bowersville, O., it is said that 400 fence posts and twenty-two cords of stove wood were cut.

THE Shah of Persia would like some enterprising American capitalist to help develop his kingdom by constructing railways.

SADIE MOYER, of Lansford, Pa., is ten years old, weighs 195 pounds, and is taking on fat at the rate of two pounds a week.

A RESIDENT of Savannah exhibits 124 large sweet potatoes, which were grown on a single vine. They completely fill a barrel.

PROF. CARL BRAUN, of Bates College, says that the "Devil's darning needle has no sting at all, but he eats millions of mosquitoes."

WALKING conservatories is the latest name for the florally decorated women seen on the fashionable thoroughfares and in showy equipages.

DIVORCED women are barred from Queen Victoria's receptions. This old rule is held to religiously by the Queen, and she will make no exceptions.

AFTER all it is consoling to reflect that the American dollars taken over to England by Henry Irving will be brought back by Hon. Buffalo Bill.

THE British authorities have again declared that the Gate City Guards of Atlanta, Ga., will not be permitted to parade on English territory.

IT is announced that it will take fully six months before the English government can demonstrate by actual experiment whether coercion will coerce.

NEW YORK has a grocer named Coffey, a curried-hair dealer named Wilcomb, milk dealers named Well and Water and a clothing firm named Taylor & Cutter.

THERE is considerable likelihood that at least a portion of the crown jewels of France will spend the summer at some one of the American watering places.

RUSSIA has decided that the Russian language is good enough for Russian children, and this shall be the language of education throughout the empire.

ANGELS in the State of New York are being considerably annoyed by a law which makes the catching of a trout less than six inches long a misdemeanor.

AN Alsatian who tattooed himself all over with "Vive la France" was imprisoned for six months when he came to be examined for admission to the German army.

THE New York hotel men are now so well organized that out of the income from 50,000 guests a day they lose less than one per cent. of their profits by reason of beats.

A BOSTON doctor raises his solemn voice against cotton stockings for winter wear. He says they are destroying the women of New England with rheumatism and neuralgia.

GLADSTONE has a library containing 15,000 volumes. Works on theology are the most numerous. He also has large departments devoted to Shakespeare, Dante and Homer.

WHEN the time came for Theodore Baker to let the sheriff of Las Vegas know that he was ready to be hanged he said: "Let her go, Gallagher," and died without a struggle.

SOMEbody strolled into the sanctum of a Mississippi editor, and addressed him as "a feathering agent on the body politic." The intruder will have his meals in bed until further notice.

A HAVERTHAW (Ct.) woman, who believed there was "good luck" in having a bird fly in a house, chased a canary bird in, and in doing so upset and broke a ten-dollar looking-glass.

IN Japan, according to a correspondent of the Reading Times, a man introduces his better half as "my foot of a wife." The same sentiment often prevails here, but we lack the Japanese frankness.

NEWS NOTES.

The Navy Department is informed that two supposed cases of cholera are reported at Tokio, Japan.

The jewelry firm of Chandler & Shader, Chicago, have made an assignment. Liabilities about \$23,000; assets \$21,000.

The Mayor of Syracuse, N. Y., refused permission to the John L. Sullivan combination to give an exhibition in that city.

Governor Hill has sent the name of Colonel Fred Grant to the New York Senate for confirmation as Quarantine Commissioner.

In the case of the State of Louisiana against the city of New Orleans, involving the McDonough tract of about 80,000 acres of swamp land, the Secretary of the Interior has decided in favor of New Orleans.

Major Ben: Perley Poore, the veteran newspaper correspondent, was stricken down while at the Capitol, Washington, a few days ago, with an acute attack of Bright's disease. His condition is the cause of uneasiness and alarm among his many friends.

John Dawes' Sons, the famous iron masters of Staffordshire and Yorkshire, Eng., have failed. Their liabilities are \$500,000, and it is thought their assets will realize very near that sum.

The President has appointed Jared Lawrence Rathbone, of California, as Consul General at Paris.

Mrs. Mary Montgomery Gibson, wife of United States Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, died at the family residence in Washington a few days ago.

C. S. Kingsley, alias S. C. Cooper, who claims to be a farmer from Kalamazoo, Mich., was arrested at Cleveland, O., the other day, on the charge of forgery at White Pigeon, Mich.

An Augusta, Me., dispatch says Mr. Blaine has finally announced his decision to go to Europe, leaving early in June. The reason he assigns for the trip is poor health.

Mr. Manley and some other friends will accompany Mr. Blaine.

Dr. Junker, the celebrated African explorer, states that he has received letters from Emin Bey, dated November, in which the latter stated that the routes from Uganda to Wadai were open. Dr. Junker said that this news led him to believe that Stanley's expedition would be successful unless some accidents occurred.

The open threat of M. Flourens to take extreme measures to protect the interests of French fishermen in Canadian waters in opposition to the provisions of the Newfoundland fishery bill, has created quite a stir in London, and will have the effect to still further strain the relations existing between Lord Salisbury and M. Waddington, the French ambassador.

A special dispatch from Scranton, Pa., says that James B. McCabe, the Honolale murderer, under sentence of death for killing Michael Riley, in December, 1885, and who was to have been hanged on the 26th instant, has escaped from prison.

Frank McArthur, the son of ex-Judge McArthur, was married to Miss Sarah W. Winston, the granddaughter of the late Governor Winston, of Alabama, a few days ago. The marriage took place at the residence of T. W. Neill, Washington City.

A fire, which originated in Nicholson's drug store, Hillsboro, Texas, by the overturning of a lamp, the other day, communicated to adjoining property, and the entire block, with the exception of one building, was destroyed. Loss will aggregate \$120,000; insurance about \$30,000.

Mrs. Lottie Whitman, an estimable young married lady of Oskaloosa, Ia., and belonging to a leading family of the county, shot herself in the breast the other night with a revolver. She left a note saying that she feared she would be afflicted with consumption and preferred death to the life of an invalid.

Oscar Myrtle, a trader of Wheeling, W. Va., who recently went down the river with \$1,000 in cash and a fine gold watch, is reported to have been murdered near Ceredo, Wayne County. Myrtle was followed from Wheeling by a man who claimed to be his brother. This man is said to have shot Myrtle and then robbed him.

Eugene C. Race, the restaurantier, successor of the well-known firm of Race Bros., Madison street, Chicago, has confessed judgment in the sum of \$10,427 in favor of Philip Ellsworth, of New York. The place was put into the hands of the sheriff. The liabilities are about \$30,000 and assets about the same.

The robbery of \$10,000 from a safe in the Dominion Express Company's office at Ottawa, Can., has kept the police busy for the past few days. Detectives found \$5,000 of the money under a pile of lumber, the other evening, in a yard near the office. The wrapper of the package was broken. Some of the office employees are connected with employees in the lumber yard and arrests are expected.

Rev. W. F. Davis was fined fifty dollars and costs for preaching on Boston Commons last Sunday. Mr. Davis has persisted in preaching on the Commons for several years in spite of the prohibition of the city authorities. Two years ago the Supreme Court decided that the city ordinance against such preaching was unconstitutional and Davis was then fined, but kept up his sermons. He did not have the money to pay his fine and it will probably be remitted.

The shoemakers' lock-out at Haverhill, Mass., has been broken, and another victory has been credited to the Knights of Labor. Three thousand men who were out returned to work, and all the factories have resumed.

The East Tennessee farmers' convention, three hundred delegates present, at Knoxville, Tenn., passed resolutions favoring a prohibition amendment to the State constitution, and pledging their influence to secure its adoption by the people.

The will of Washington C. Depauw was probated the other day. It bequeathes \$3,000,000 to his family and the residue of his estate, estimated at \$5,000,000, is devoted to benevolent and educational purposes, including a bequest of \$1,025,000 to Depauw University.

Benjamin F. Horn, president of the East St. Louis, Ill., stove factory, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors in the County Court. The assets are estimated at \$93,674 and the liabilities at \$56,742.

John W. Gates, vice president of the Pittsburgh Wire Company, is named as assignee.

Hon. Charles E. Stuart died at Kalamazoo, Mich., a few days ago, aged seventy-seven years. He served with distinction two terms in the National House of Representatives and one term as Senator. From 1840 to 1850, he was one of the most brilliant leaders in the Democratic party, ranking next to Stephen A. Douglass as its most trusted leader.

NEWS NOTES.

Secretary Lamar, in the case of certain Arkansas swamp lands, has decided that the Interior Department can take no further action in regard to the settlement of these claims until certain restrictions imposed by the Legislature of Arkansas upon the Governor are so modified as to give that official full power in the adjustment of all details with the general government.

The President has recognized K. Kortegared as Vice Consul of Portugal at Minneapolis, Minn.

The Irish college at Rome has printed and presented a long memorial to the Vatican, on the Irish question.

The Iowa State Board of Health has voted to rescind the quarantine rules against Illinois calves and stock cattle.

Dr. Swift, director of the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., has received a telegram from Prof. Barnard, of the Vanderbilt University Observatory, Nashville, announcing the discovery of a new comet, in right ascension 15h. 15m. 46s. declination south 30 deg. 36m., and is moving slowly northeast and is very faint. This discovery entitles Prof. Barnard to still another Warner comet prize.

The Washington hotelkeepers are beginning to fear that the National drill is not going to be a great success as very few persons, up to the present time, have applied for apartments.

The Pope will, it is announced, communicate at once with Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, regarding the case of Dr. McGlynn. His Holiness, it is stated, will in this communication approve the Archbishop's course toward Dr. McGlynn and charge His Grace to warn the priest once for all that if he does not present himself before the supreme ecclesiastical authority at Rome within forty days he will be formally excommunicated.

Mrs. Catherine Rood, of Essex, Vt., died a few days ago, aged 103 years and seven months. Mrs. Rood had been a member of the Methodist church more than seventy years.

A district convention of the Methodist church will be held at Sharon, Pa., May 25 and 26. Bishop Andrews, Chaplain McCabe and other distinguished speakers will be present.

The brick carters' strike at Baltimore is over and the men have resumed work. All the employers, with the exception of one who employs ten men, have granted the increase in wages demanded.

Advices from Constantinople are that the Sheikh Abou Honda, long the Sultan's estimate adviser, has been exiled on account of alleged discovery of his connection with a plot to dethrone the Sultan.

The ship Charles H. Marshall, which left London December 5 for Philadelphia, has been given up for lost with her crew of twenty-three men, commanded by Captain Hutchinson, of Syracuse, N. Y.

The annual convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, will meet in Washington next week, and will remain in session several days. About three hundred delegates are expected to be present.

The saw mill, grist mill and box factory of John B. Fassett, at Moreton, Vt., were burned the other night. Mr. Fassett and his wife, each over sixty years old, who slept in a room over the factory, were burned to death. Loss on buildings \$10,000.

An order has been issued to suspend the mining of coal in the anthracite region in order to relieve the surplus at tide-water shipping points. The order will take effect on the 23d instant. According to late inventories the surplus at the points referred to amounts to nearly 1,000,000 tons.

A New York paper states that Mrs. General U. S. Grant has been dangerously ill of diphtheria, and at one time her recovery was believed to be doubtful, but she is now improving.

The trial of "Father" Betts, before the Episcopal Council, at Henderson, Ky., is ended, and charges of extreme ritualism were confirmed. Father Betts was given the option to recant or be expelled. He decided to recant, and said that he would hereafter observe the instructions of his Bishop.

Dr. John Burnett, aged eighty years, who has lived alone in miserable and filthy rooms at No. 534 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, was found dead there by the police the other morning. Secreted about the place was found \$2,700 in gold, silver and bills. He apparently died of old age and lack of proper food.

Secretary Whitney has authorized the admission to the Naval Academy, as a cadet, of H. Nire, a Japanese student of noble family. The law authorizes the education at the Naval Academy of a student designated by the Japanese government.

Alexander Whilldin, Jr., a prominent yarn merchant, representing large Southern industries in Philadelphia, committed suicide by shooting, a few days ago, in Dobbs' woods, near Camden. His business affairs were in a prosperous condition and the deed is attributed to a temporary fit of insanity resulting from general debility from which he was suffering.

The Queen's jubilee celebration will last from June 30 to the 25. The list of visiting royal personages has become so numerous that the Lord Chamberlain, whose duty it is to provide them with a habitation, is puzzled. The royal palaces do not begin to afford the required amount of room, and the chamberlain is securing rooms at the best hotels.

Mr. Gladstone, in recent conversation with personal friends, expressed a desire to visit America. This has long been a cherished thought in the mind of the Liberal leader. The prospects are that during the coming autumn there will be a favorable opportunity for a prolonged absence from Parliament and England, and Mr. Gladstone thinks that he can visit this country.

Omaha, Neb., has been declared to be a National bank reserve city under the new law.

James Manni, aged fourteen, while carrying a box of Giant powder, to some drillers, near Leadville, Col., a few days ago, stumbled and dropped the powder, which exploded and blew the boy to atoms.

Enormous sums of money are being collected throughout Germany for the purpose of propagating the Protestant faith in Italy. The recent concessions of Prince Bismarck to the Vatican have greatly stimulated this work.

Another large consignment of sugar from San Francisco for the East has been secured by the freight agents of the Canadian Pacific railway. It consists of eight million pounds, and is understood to be shipped by the American Sugar Refinery.

TEMPERANCE.

IN GREAT BRITAIN.

What Has Come and Is Coming Out of the Temperance Agitation.

Intemperance in Great Britain reached its high water mark—or rather high spirit mark—in 1876. In that year the estimated drink bill of her thirty three million people was \$735,000,000, or \$35,000,000 more than the estimated bill of our fifty-five million people! Had this rate of expenditure continued, England's bill last year would have been \$805,000,000. Instead of this, it was but \$705,000,000. So much for financial statistics.

This decrease in the consumption of liquor has been due to the increased number of total abstainers. Wine-drinking is no longer a matter of course, and the churches, especially the dissenting churches, are taking hold of the Temperance question as of the first importance in their religious work. Even in Scotland, so famous for its drunkenness, this is being done. In the April Forum Rev. John Snyder says that the Free Church of Scotland "has one thousand and thirty-five congregations, and among them five hundred and fifty of the ministers, seven-eighths of the theological students, and a large proportion of the Christian workers are total abstainers. The like is true of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland." In England and Wales it is only the "highest" and the lowest grades of society which have failed to be affected by the total abstinence agitation. The army of teetotalers is estimated at three millions. The tradespeople and the better class of artisans are profoundly in sympathy with the agitation, and as these constitute the backbone of the Liberal party, that party is becoming more and more strongly committed to Temperance legislation. In the campaign of 1880 the Conservatives protested against the local-option declaration of the Liberals, and plead for the "liberty of the poor man to his beer."

Through their support of the Establishment they retained the allegiance of the mass of the Church of England clergy and a campaign was fought with "Beer and the Bible" as a cry-word. However, the campaign was an unsuccessful one, and the vested rights of the Establishment were only injured by their association with the vested rights of the innkeepers. Since the suffrage has been extended it has been found that the newly-enfranchised voters are, as a class, more determined in their opposition to the saloons. The cause of local prohibition has been advancing with enormous strides. A "plebiscite" on the liquor question just taken in Glasgow resulted as follows: There were 77,246 householders in favor of the people having complete control of the liquor traffic by their votes, and 8,535 against; 57,704 were in favor of entire prohibition, and 19,411 against; 71,427 were favorable to a reduction in the present number of licensed houses, and 9,591 against; 68,302 were opposed and 11,235 not opposed to all new licenses. Such a startling and overwhelming anti-saloon majority as this will probably lead to the conversion of a great number of the "leaders" of political opinion.

A recent supplement to the *Christian Commonwealth*, publishes an almost complete list of the present members of Parliament, with their positions upon the subject of local option. The members are divided into three classes. The first class comprises the names of all the members of the House of Commons who have declared in favor of giving the people power to control or abolish the liquor traffic by a direct vote. This is commonly known as the Direct Veto. Its Parliamentary supporters number over one hundred and sixty. Among them are John Morley, A. J. Mundella, Jesse Collings, W. O. Caine, Charles Bradlaugh and Henry Labouchere. Bradlaugh and Labouchere represent the radical working-men of Northampton, and their support of this measure is therefore one of the signs of the times.

The second list gives the names of all those M. P.'s who are in favor of local option in some modified and restricted form. They wish the will of the people to be expressed, not directly, but through boards representing the people. Here we find more than a hundred names more; among them Joseph Chamberlain, John Bright and Sir William Harcourt. The third list embraces the members who are opposed to Direct Vote and local option, and therefore presumably hostile to all attempts to deal with the liquor traffic by legislative enactment. This list is less than one hundred larger than the other two combined. It includes Gladstone, Parnell, Hartington, Churchill and most of the Conservatives. Some of these men are probably not opposed to local option, but do not wish to have to many fights on their hands at one time. For instance, Mr. Gladstone in his speech in the House of Commons, March 5, 1880, uttered these often-quoted words: "It has been said that greater calamities are inflicted on mankind by intemperance than by the

three great historical scourges, pestilence and famine. This is for us, and it is the measure of our credit and our disgrace." When a little later he returned to power the leading members of his Cabinet were pronounced total abstainers. According to Gustafson, Sir Charles Dilke was a conspicuous total abstainer. Mr. Chamberlain had assured the Birmingham Six Hundred that "Temperance reform lies at the bottom of all further political, social and religious progress;" and as for Mr. Bright, "from the time he became a householder he had not bought any wine or spirituous liquors whatever. He had in his house no decanters, and he thought he had no wine-glasses, and had not had since 1832, when he took to housekeeping." The fact that Mr. Gladstone chose such counselors gives his great Temperance following reason to hope that when he has given the people of Ireland home rule instead of landlord rule, he will unite with them to give the people of England home rule instead of saloon rule.

In the coming struggle there is little to hope from the Conservatives. Lord Randolph Churchill has declared that beer is a necessary food for the masses. Lord Salisbury in his manifesto at Newport a short time ago ridiculed Sunday closing and local option, and threatened local compensation should local option become law. Nevertheless, we all know that the Liberal platform of to-day is the Conservative platform of twenty years hence. Gladstone and even Hartington have already pronounced in favor of a local government reorganization "through which we may most reasonably look for an effectual readjustment of the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating drink." When the Irish question is disposed of, it is almost certain that the Liberal party will unite in demanding for all Great Britain complete local self-government in all matters relating to the saloon.—*Christian Union*.

THE ANTI-SALOON FIGHT.

The Great Gain to the Temperance Movement in This Country.

The movement against the saloon gathers strength as it proceeds. Everywhere throughout the Union—North, East, West and South—the people are rising in rebellion against the rule of rum. Restrictive legislation in various forms, and constitutional prohibition are the principal lines along which the warfare proceeds. During the present season, the legislatures of no less than twenty-one States have been called upon to consider the drink evil and take action toward its suppression. In nearly every one of these States, something has been done to check the growth of the saloon and curtail its power. High-license laws, local option and prohibitory amendments are the order of the day. Never before in the history of the Temperance cause has the feeling against the liquor traffic been so deep, so wide-spread, so earnest, so determined as now. That most powerful of agencies, the public press, has at last arrayed itself against the traffic; many of the leading secular journals of the country have adopted a tone of bitter hostility to the grog-shop, and are attacking it daily with all the force and ability they have at command. No stronger or more effective arguments against the saloon can be found anywhere than those put forward in the editorial columns of some of the New York dailies. The gain for Temperance in this direction has been of the most significant and promising character. Public men, too, men of affairs, judges, statesmen, political leaders, who have hitherto held themselves aloof from the discussion of Temperance, are now taking sides in the conflict, and many of the ablest and best of them have openly declared against "the business of manufacturing drunkards." The lines are being more and more sharply drawn every day between the adherents of the rum-shop and the friends of peace, order and sobriety. The hour is at hand when every man must make a decision in this matter. And when it comes to this issue everywhere we can not doubt where the majority will stand. The sentiment of the country is overwhelming against a continuance of saloon domination. There can be no mistaking this fact. The present movement is not dependent upon a wave of popular excitement; it is not born of a passing enthusiasm. It is the outcome of years of wrong and suffering induced by the cursed drink traffic; it is a revolt of the people against a power whose reign of outrage, vice and crime has become too terrible to be longer endured.—*N. Y. Observer*.

THE inmates of the Colorado Penitentiary gather every evening in the chapel where a regular school is held. German, Spanish and other languages are taught, besides all the common branches of study. There is also a Chautauqua class. The education of the prisoners was brought about by the W. C. T. U. women, who visit the penitentiary every week and hold a gospel service.—*National W. C. T. U. Bulletin*.